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**Quadricyclanen en 3-Oxaquadricyclanen. Overgangsmetaal gekatalyseerde reacties en dynamische processen.**

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## S U M M A R Y

In the first part of this thesis are presented the results of a mechanistic study of transition metal- and acid-catalyzed isomerizations of quadricyclanes and 3-oxaquadricyclanes. The second part deals with dynamic processes undergone by [8](2,4)-1,5-dicarbomethoxy-3-oxaquadricyclane, [8](1,4)-7-oxanorbornadiene and di-[8](1,4)-7-oxanorbornadienerhodium chloride.

After the introduction of this work (Chapter 1) it is shown in Chapter 2 that substitution at C<sub>3</sub> in quadricyclanes has no substantial effect on either the rates or nature of the products of the Rh<sub>2</sub>(NOR)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed valence-isomerization of these compounds. However, introduction of two carbomethoxy substituents at C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>5</sub> leads to an appreciable retardation of the valence-isomerization. Variation of the catalyst does not change the nature of the products; only the corresponding norbornadienes are formed. Furthermore, it is shown that the mechanism of the Rh<sub>2</sub>(NOR)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed isomerization is rather complicated as compared to that of the Pd(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CN)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed isomerization, and that the AgClO<sub>4</sub>-catalyzed isomerization proceeds *via* ionic intermediates.

The transition metal-catalyzed reactions of 3-oxaquadricyclanes do not, in contrast to those of the quadricyclanes, lead to the corresponding 7-oxanorbornadienes. The products formed depend upon the catalyst used (Chapter 3): the AgClO<sub>4</sub>-catalyzed reactions occur *via* two routes, both leading to the same reaction products (6-hydroxyfulvenes), as is shown by a kinetic analysis. In the Rh<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed reactions the main products (oxepines) arise from a Lewis acid-type reaction; byproducts (6-hydroxyfulvenes) in the Rh<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>4</sub>-Cl<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed reactions are the result of an oxidative addition-type reaction, as in the Rh<sub>2</sub>(NOR)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>- and Pd(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CN)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed reactions. The acid-catalyzed reaction occurs *via* attack at a cyclopropyl ring and not *via* initial protonation of the ether oxygen atom. It is found that the octamethylene chain in [8](2,4)-1,5-dicarbomethoxy-3-oxaquadricyclane (301b) dramatically affects both product formation (AgClO<sub>4</sub>- and Rh<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed reactions) and rate (thermal decomposition and CCl<sub>3</sub>COOH-catalyzed reaction).

The octamethylene chain of compound 301b undergoes two processes, which have been studied by  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectroscopy (Chapter 4). The slower process involves the interconversion of the two conformers of 301b, which also exist in the solid state. In the faster process a conformational interchange of the octamethylene chain in each of the above-mentioned conformers takes place.

The octamethylene chains in  $[\text{8}](1,4)\text{-7-oxanorbornadiene}$  and  $\text{di-}[\text{8}](1,4)\text{-7-oxanorbornadienerhodium chloride}$  show analogous dynamic processes, which have been studied with NMR spectroscopy (Chapter 5). In  $\text{di-}[\text{8}](1,4)\text{-7-oxanorbornadienerhodium chloride}$  two additional processes have been observed: These are a degenerate one, probably involving a rotation of the 7-oxanorbornadiene ligands around the rhodium-oxygen axes), and a non-degenerate one involving an exchange of coordinated and free 7-oxanorbornadiene.

In Chapter 6 the experimental details of the work described in this thesis are given.